

For The Confederates.
well pleased with the *Confederates*,
and like it better if it could prevail on
ance to send on all the Militia officers,
les and Magistrates under 45. I be-
lieve it is the wish North Carolina
and also believe that the Governor
more, not for keeping them at home
any thing else he has ever done; for
siding and has caused much dissatisfac-
tion in the army. If the Governor will put
the cavalry, all of them, he will be
the army. If he will do that I
be will get nine-tenths of the 38th
J.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1864.

The Confederate authorities have begun the important duty of calling out the military strength of the nation. It is a responsible and delicate trust, and the Government has evinced the most earnest anxiety to regard the State claims, and at the same time to serve the necessities of the nation.

To fill the armies of the Confederacy, is of the last and most vital importance. To have a full force to meet and combat the enemy—to have further resources of men to guard available points, and then a formidable reserve to rely on in an unforeseen emergency to complete a victory or retrieve a disaster—these are some of the objects of the military bill, upon which orders have just issued to the Bureau of Conscription. A careful reading of these orders, at once discloses the earnestness of the Government in its efforts to secure every interest—individual, social, State and national. Boards of Examiners for each county, are to aid the enrolling officers in settling applications for exemption and detail. They are to be selected from men already in the service, between 45 and 60; and on their impartial and faithful performance of duty depends their own exemption; and their aid is to be given in all applications for detail or exemption for "agricultural or other industrial pursuits." This board is to be constituted of "three of the most reliable and intelligent citizens," to be appointed by the Commandant of the State—the object of the Government being to secure impartiality, capacity, seal and discretion. Local and Congressional enrolling officers are to supervise the proceedings of these boards, and report their delinquencies.

Applications for exemptions and details are guarded by every possible care, to prevent wrong to the citizen or to the Government; and the whole series of instructions shows thought, study and intention to maintain the national interests, in the way least injurious to the individual, and at the same time to secure to the agricultural and industrial pursuits an ample supply of labor.

And now the question arises, how will the Government be met? That the necessity is urgent, there is no doubt; that the whole power of the land is required, every intelligent mind feels. On the successful operation of the last military bill may, and will depend, in a great degree, the speedy acquisition of our independence or a future prolongation of the war, with a further increase of peril, suffering, endurance and cost of treasure and life. From the council seat at Washington, from the northern press, and from the movements in front, the indications afford abundant evidence of the designs of the enemy. A strong concentrated effort will be made to achieve an early and signal success, in the hope to retard or prevent influences in our behalf which are each day developing. To meet this effort, numerical strength is demanded. Whoever has been in the field has seen how essential has the need of men been in every battle. When our soldiers have fought, and watched, and fought, and driven the foe off the field, all that was necessary to a complete, decisive victory, was a few fresh troops who had not been engaged in the labors of the fight, to take up and push the pursuit. But we never had them; and thus what was otherwise a clear triumph, failed of its fruits from want of completion. European military men, who are not quite familiar with our resources and opportunities, wonder greatly that Manassas, Chancellorsville, and Fredericksburg, should result in nothing more than immense slaughter and the driving back of the enemy. Familiar with their own decisive battles, where columns were routed in an open space and pursued, as from Waterloo, by a multiplicity of routes, with abundant cavalry and fresh reserves, they are wholly ignorant of any reason why a discomfited enemy should be able to escape, after one of those dread days of punishment which our gallant army has been wont to inflict. They do not conceive the paucity of our numbers—their actual employment without any reserve—the density of our forests, and the disproportion of open ground to woods—the fewness of the roads, and the facilities thus afforded for a battered force to draw off under cover of night, and make good their escape. It is in our power now, if all men enter fully into the national necessities and use their best efforts to aid the military authorities, to put into the field the best display of force which we have made since the war began.

If a punctilious sticking to some imaginary State rights does not intervene, a noble army can be embodied, and a vast amount of useless, and worse than useless material can be beneficially employed.

We shall commence to take up the various exemptions of State officers, and point them out to the Governor's attention. The army look for fair, strict dealing in this matter; they have a right to expect that all others who are able should be sent to help them. If ever there be a time for united, vigorous action, that time is now upon us.

"A Soldier" writes us from Wilmington, complaining of the chaplains not giving the sick soldiers their attention, and of the difficulty of procuring their services to give the dead christian burial; but as no name is given us, of course we cannot publish the communication. But if his complaints be true, the chaplains deserve exposure and the reprobation of the world.

Lawrence W. Peyton, of the second Kentucky cavalry, and son of Ex-Congressman Peyton, of Kentucky, was murdered in cold blood, recently, while a prisoner at Point Lookout. It appears that prisoner Peyton had, for some instance of the sergeant of the guard, told him that he was a faithful companion for negroes, and pointed to a negro guard who had been detailed to receive the prisoners. Some exchange of hard words took place, when the Yankee sergeant drew a revolver and shot the hapless prisoner dead on the spot.

The Voice of the Army.

A gentleman has shown us a letter from an intelligent soldier from Wake county, written in the privacy and confidence of friendship; and in it is manifested the deep anxiety which is felt by our brave men in the army for the honor, reputation and safety of their good old mother State. The writer, amid the cold, exposure, hardships and dangers of the field, writes to his friends and fellow-citizens at home, in the enjoyment of home comforts, home privileges and safety, that he and his brave comrades have fears and alarms, lest they be betrayed into shame and sorrow by those who are not capable of appreciating the terrible struggle that they are waging for their country's liberty and independence. He tells us that "the army is all right now, and will remain so, if not tampered with by the traitors sent from home, to mislead and deceive them."

Shall this feeling of distrust towards those at home, be allowed to continue by the doubtful (if not worse) course they pursue? Or, rather, will not the people at home—the true men—men who go for Governor Vance, the success of the Confederacy and the independence of the nation—shall not these give such clear and unmistakable evidences of their sympathy and co-operation with our brave troops as shall inspire them with new ardor, dispel all doubt from their minds as to the position North Carolina, through the votes of a decided majority of her people, will occupy, and give them assurance to hold up their heads among the most devoted and ardent sons of the South, and claim for her as decided and unequivocal a character as that claimed by any of her proud sisters?

Such, we feel sure, will be the response of the people at home, by large majorities, by the nomination of candidates for the Legislature of the real, tried and true men, and by their election, with that of Governor Vance, by the overwhelming voice of condemnation, against those whose course and policy is to degrade and ruin, and then betray our State into the hands of the Yankee enemy.

The letter in question, closes with the following paragraph concerning candidates for the Legislature for this county:

"Are the true men going to run any candidates for the Legislature in Wake? If there are any other candidates in the field, they ought to be beaten. Run your best men—and let every talking man in the county help your candidates. Let them arouse the people and redeem the country. The people of Wake have been deceived—misled; but give them light—inspire them with hope—teach them and make them feel that all is not lost; that their homes and little ones can yet be protected and that those who teach otherwise only teach to betray them, and you can effect a revolution even in Wake. Not only that, but you will give hope and courage to the army. Our boys will feel as they have not felt since 1861—that the hearts and prayers of our countrymen are sustaining them; and when they again meet the foe, it will be with a firmer tread and a more defiant shout than that trembling foe has yet heard."

What patriotic heart can resist this appeal, coming from our soldiers who are fighting for the lives, liberties, property and homes of those they have left at home?

The Food Question.

We believe that the country abounds with food for man and beast. That corn-crofts are overrunning, smoke-houses are filled with bacon, granaries with wheat and mills with flour. And yet this vast storehouse of supplies has been closed to the people, and the giant form of necessity is stalking through the land.

The fact that provisions are to be had sometimes at enormous prices, argues conclusively that the articles are in the country; and the question arises, who is to blame that these necessities are not to be had now, when the public want is so great? The men for whose protection our armies are struggling, and in defence of whose interests, as a contemporary has expressed it, a holocaust of human lives have been offered, stand idly by, buying their paltry dollars and groaning over the griefs of the Confederacy. If money is to be made, none are sooner in the mart of speculation, with eager eyes and grasping hands to add to their store; but if a sacrifice of personal interest is demanded, or if they are called upon to do a substantial act of duty to their fellows, they draw back into their shells and bury themselves in the darkness of their own narrow natures.

There is not a passing day on which the living illustrations of these remarks may not be seen by every reader of this article. They are the people who are hoarding their supplies, chuckling over the ease with which they have ground out from the widow and orphan the taxes they are reluctantly compelled to pay, and boasting of the thousands of bushels of corn and pounds of bacon which, when the demand exceeds the supply, they intend to put into the market. Thank God for the many honorable exceptions to the rule which the war has developed, but we fear that if the religion of men is to be measured by their riches acquired during this struggle, in speculating on the necessities of the people, a vast number of Confederate citizens will be missing from "Heaven's celestial throng."

Though the mills of God grind slowly,
Yet they grind exceedingly small,
Though with patience He stands waiting,
With exacting grinds He all.

In conducting a public journal no gentleman of refined, virtuous sensibilities, will permit himself, or allow another to degrade it, by the insertion of gross personal vituperation and blackguardism, which is insulting and disgusting to its readers, and maliciously and wickedly untrue. But if there be a man found so lost to all sense of self-respect and the demands and promises of life, as to permit this; he sinks at once to the degraded level of him whom he thus seeks to use his journal; and both descend to a depth of infamy and contempt which exclude them from mention by honorable contemporaries.

Soft Soap.

"Soft Soap is used in the following manner: Take twenty pounds of grease, two pounds of soda, eighteen pounds of best potash, or more if it is not strong, and thirty gallons of water; add the grease and soda together, and strain into a barrel, dissolve the potash in a few gallons of the water, pour this into the barrel, and stir it well, add the remainder of the water gradually, and keep stirring until it is thoroughly incorporated."

Anonymous Memoir for Soft Soap.—Take an afternoon walk in certain work-shops of a certain Rail Road Company, where a very uncertain candidate for Governor stands, but does not know the operation, at close along side of a "half and half" that holds the hat, and a body may come away thoroughly supplied with soft soap. We will not undertake to say that this soap will wash off dirt. It is no evidence against it, however, that the manufacturer presents; for a politician may make soft soap for others, and never use it, or indeed any soap, himself.

(From the Richmond Examiner.)
The Private Memorandum Book of Ulric Dahlgren.

There has been deposited in the War Department, by General Fitzhugh Lee, the private memorandum book of Ulric Dahlgren, found on his person and taken from it by Lieutenant Pollard. We are permitted to copy these private memoranda, which confirm Dahlgren's guilt beyond a doubt, and add to his crimes even a blacker shade than has yet been given them. It should be a convincing reply to the Northern denial of the authenticity of the Dahlgren documents heretofore published. And with reference to these we may say that General F. Lee has written a letter to the War Department fixing the authenticity of these papers; for he explains that there was no opportunity of altering them unless by the courier who was dispatched with them, and that there was no writing whatever interlined in them.

We copy literally below the atrocious private memoranda of Dahlgren. Incoherent as some of them are, they discover a hellish purpose:

"Pleasanton will govern details. I have details from other commands (four thousand). Michigan men have started. Colonel J. H. Devereux has to peddle. Hanover junction (B. T. Johnson). Maryland Line.

[Here follows a statement of the composition and numbers of Johnson's command.] Chapin's Farm—seven miles below Richmond.

One Brigade (Huntton's relieved Lee, sent to Charleston).

River can be forded half a mile above the city. No works on South Side. Hospitals near them. River fordable. Canal can be crossed.

Fifty men to remain on North bank, and keep in communication, if possible. To destroy the canal, and burn everything of value to the rebels. Seize any large ferry boats, and note all crossings; in case we have to return that way. Keep up posted of any important movement of the rebels, and, as we approach the city, communicate with us, and do not give the alarm before they see us in possession of Belle Isle and the bridge. If engaged there, or unsuccessful, they must assist in securing the bridges until we cross. If the ferry boat can be taken and worked, bring it down. Everything that cannot be secured or made use of, must be destroyed. Great care must be taken not to be seen, or any alarm given. The men must be filed along off the road or along the main bank. When we enter the city, the officers must use his discretion as to when to assist in crossing the bridges.

The prisoners once landed and the bridges crossed, the city must be destroyed, burning the public buildings, &c.

Prisoners to go with party. Spike the heavy guns outside.

Pioneers must be ready to repair, destroy, &c. Turpentine will be provided. The pioneers must be ready to destroy the Richmond bridges, after we have all crossed, and to destroy the railroad near Frederick's Hall, (station, artillery, &c.)

Fifteen men to halt at Bellington Arsenal, while the column goes on, and destroy it. Have some prisoners. Then join us at R.; leaving a portion to watch if anything follows, under a good officer.

Will be notified that Custar may come. Main column, 400.

One hundred men will take the bridge after the scouts, and dash through the streets and open the way to the front, or, if it is open, destroy everything in the way.

While they are on the big bridges, 100 men will take Belle Isle, after the scouts instructing the prisoners to get the city. The reserve (200) will see this fairly done and everything over, and then follow, destroying the bridges after them, and then destroy the city; going up the principal streets and destroying before them, but not scattering too much, and always having a part well in hand.

Jeff Davis and Cabinet must be killed on the spot.

[In the separate draft of Dahlgren's orders, the words "on the spot" do not occur. This emphasis in the private note-book leaves no doubt of Dahlgren's murderous intention.—Ex.]

In another part of the note-book is the rough draft of Dahlgren's address. It differs somewhat from the separate copy which he says to have amplified and corrected. He alludes to the "glory of accomplishing an undertaking for which your country will always be grateful, and for which you will always have the prayers of the prisoners now confined in Southern prisons. When we have set free the prisoners on Belle Isle, and seen them over we will cross and dash through the city. You must encourage the prisoners to destroy the city; make one vast flame of it."

Besides these memoranda, the book, which is neatly bound in Morocco, contains a detailed statement of "the re-organization of Stuart's cavalry, November, 1863," and of "Major-General Wade Hampton's division," evidently the work of spies. In a side pocket was carefully folded a few sheets of a "hundred dollar bill" issued by the "Plantation Bank," and in another, a bottle of "Plantation Bitters" was probably an advertisement taken to be peddled as money by Dahlgren upon some ignorant and unsuspecting negro.

A "Scrib"—The financiers of London have taken the Confederate loan, and persistently refuse to touch that of the United States. This is a financial recognition of our national existence, and a substantial evidence of their confidence in our success.

A correspondent of the Religious Standard, published at London, Virginia, writes a Convention of all the different denominations of Christians of some point within the Confederacy, for the purpose of discussing upon some more efficient plan to check existing evils.

NEWS SUMMARY.

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A CHILD, BY THE FEDERALS.—The Lynchburg Republican gives the particulars of the horrible murder of a child in Roanoke county, Va., a few days since, by a party Yankee soldiers. It says:

A gentleman named Lee, of that county, had a little boy, only 17 months old, whom he had named "Jenkins," after the renowned cavalry leader, Gen. A. G. Jenkins. A party of Yankees, quartered in the county, hearing of the child's name, visited the home of Mr. Lee, and asking to see the child, when it was brought into their presence, deliberately shot him dead, for no other cause than his bearing the name it did. The sister of the little innocent, a girl of fifteen or sixteen summers, discovering the diabolical intention of these worse than demons, ran in to try and save her brother's life, and in doing so came near losing her own, several musket balls passing through her dress, but fortunately not injuring her.

MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL IMPRISONED.—Among the items of news from Northern papers, copied into our exchanges, we see it stated that the Rev. James D. Armstrong, of Norfolk, Va., has been sentenced to be imprisoned at Fort Mifflin, by Gen. Butler, for having, after taking the oath of allegiance, given utterance to disloyal sentiments. Hatteras seems to be a favorite place of imprisonment with Butler. Rev. Geo. M. Bain, a pious and exemplary local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Portsmouth, Va., has been sentenced to hard labor at Fort Mifflin, for being cashier of the "Portsmouth Seamen's Fund Society," and the crime for which he is sent to Butler's penal colony on Hatteras was, a refusal to divulge by whose authority the funds of that institution were sent to Richmond.—N. C. Presbyterian.

Mr. Stephen's habeas corpus revolution, it will be observed, were only passed in the Georgia legislature by three majorities. Had the Secretary of War felt at liberty to grant furloughs to the members of the Legislature holding commissions in the army, there can be very little doubt that the resolutions would have been defeated. However, considering the small majority by which they were passed, and the joint resolutions of confidence in the President, by which they were virtually neutralized, their adoption does not amount to much. We are satisfied that they will not be sustained by the decisions of our courts, nor by the judgment of our people.—Savannah News.

WAR AND MATRIMONY.—Married at Griffin, by the Rev. Charles T. Quintard, on the 28th inst., Gen. John C. Brown, of the army of Tennessee, to Miss Bettie Childress, daughter of Major Childress, of Murfreesboro, Tenn. The Rev. Mr. Quintard, who married the couple, had hardly pronounced the benediction, when a telegraphic order from Gen. Johnston was received, ordering the happy bridegroom to Dalton. That night he was far upon his journey to the army.—Atlanta (Ga.) Register.

A New Orleans letter-writer for a New York journal, alluding to the withdrawal of Mr. Abeche, who was named on the "Hahn ticket" as a candidate for State Auditor, says: "His place is filled with Dr. A. P. Davis, who is charitably supposed 'to be crazy,' and whose management of the finances of the State, when he becomes auditor, will probably be as perfect an example of close slaving as he used to exhibit in his consular establishment in Chicago, from which he graduated a dental surgeon in New Orleans."

HONOR TO GEN. JACKSON.—The presentation of a flag by an English gentleman to be planted over the grave of Gen. Jackson is a proof of the fervid and lasting admiration which the name of our beloved hero has kindled in the motherland. The lapse of time, only adds to the fame of such a Jackson. If the great movement had done nothing but produce such men as Lee and Jackson, these would of themselves have immortalized the country of their birth.—Richmond Dispatch.

COL. WOLFOED.—Col. Wolford's bold speech at Lexington, has cost him dear. He will probably think the following is a little worse than a session:

Col. Wolford, of Kentucky, who recently denounced the enlistment of negroes in that State, and who was arrested in consequence, and was subsequently set at liberty and ordered to join his regiment, has been dismissed from the service without a trial, by order of President Lincoln.

ARMY MATTERS.

THE REPORTED VICTORY IN LOUISIANA.—The reader will remember the late rumor of a battle in the Teche country, and a victory over the Yankees by Gen. Dick Taylor; and a subsequent rumor of a battle in St. Mary's Parish, La., between the enemy, under Franklin, and our forces under General Taylor, in which the former were badly whipped.

Passengers who arrived by the Mississippi train at Selma, on the 23d, reported that Gen. Polk had received despatches from the Trans-Mississippi Department, stating that Gen. Taylor had met the enemy in the Red River country and achieved a decided victory, capturing one thousand prisoners. The Selma Dispatch credits the report.

These different reports doubtless refer to the same affair, and come in a very plausible shape; but if Gen. Polk has official despatches confirming them, it is singular that he withholds such interesting information from the War Department.

A private letter from Oxford, Mississippi, says: "It is impossible to give an adequate description of the damage inflicted by Forrest upon the command of Smith and Grierson. For sixty miles the line of their retreat was marked by dead Yankees and horses. They rode their horses so hard that nearly all died after reaching Memphis. Smith returned alone to Memphis, and when asked where his men were, replied 'one half had straggled and the other half had gone to hell,' which was nearly the truth."

The Mobile Tribune learns from a gentleman just from Demopolis, that about one hundred and fifty Yankee prisoners had arrived at that place. They were taken at or near Yazoo City. Among them was a brother-in-law of General Grant, with the rank of Captain.

BUTLER DENOUNCED.—The New York World copies Butler's order consigning citizens of Portsmouth, Va., to hard labor at Hatteras, and makes the annexed severe comments on the tyrant case:

"We pity the American citizen who can read the order without his blood boiling with indignation at the profligate of the malicious human brute, whom Mr. Lincoln has placed in command at Fort Monroe, to bring contempt upon the fair name of his country. While Butler is warring upon the rights of the citizen, his military department is steadily becoming smaller through his incompetency. What does Congress mean by permitting these things to go on without indignant protest?"

Late From the United States.

The Richmond Sentinel has a late copy of the Baltimore Gazette from which it glances the following war and other intelligence:

CAPTURE OF NEARLY A WHOLE COMPANY OF CAVALRY.—A dispatch from the Richmond, Va., Western Virginian, says that Major Barker, of Gen. Crook's staff, was sent from Charleston, on the Kanawha river, to the headquarters of this department, with important dispatches for General Sigel. The Major left Charleston in the steamer Victoria, Captain Crook. When about 25 miles from Charleston, Capt. Crook stopped the steamer and informed Major Barker that, owing to the prevalence of a high wind, he considered it unsafe to go through the "choke," this latter being about 25 miles from Charleston. The Major insisted on making as much speed as possible; but it was decided to await a more favorable opportunity.

After a great deal of trouble, and the wind having lulled, the Major succeeded in having the vessel put out and headed for his destination. The perseverance of the Major deserves great credit, and the escape of the steamer was fortunate indeed; for, that very night a body of rebel cavalry dashed into Wingfield, where Captain Crook had gone to see his wife, and captured nearly the whole of a company of the 3d Virginia cavalry.

It is reported that an investigation will immediately take place into the circumstances of the whole affair.

Considering that Major Barker was the bearer of highly important dispatches, it would have been quite a fortunate thing for the rebels if they had succeeded in catching him.

FROM PORTSMOUTH MONROE.—The United States steamer Calypso, Captain Barker, sailed from Portsmouth, Monroe on the 25th ult., for the South Atlantic blockading fleet. The dispatch steamer, Fort Jackson, Captain Sands, arrived from the blockade off Wilmington, and reports a large number of wrecks on the coast between Cape Hatteras and Cape Henry.

Spars and pieces of wrecks and three dead bodies were seen floating in the water. The fleet off Wilmington is all safe. Captain Van Gilder and crew, who were taken off the wreck of the schooner Alabama, from Boston, are well provided for in the McClellan Hospital, and are doing well.

The 1st colored cavalry regiment, and the 2d Light Battery and 10th infantry, also ordered, were reviewed at the Fortress on the 27th, by General Butler and staff. General Cameron and Judge Gills, of Pennsylvania, were present.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Union State Convention organized at Sacramento, on the 24th ult., by the election of Wm. H. Sears, as chairman, by a 42 majority over W. M. Parks, the anti-Confederate candidate. The whole vote cast amounted to 287.

Today the Convention unanimously adopted a resolution praising the National Administration, declaring Abraham Lincoln the first choice for the next Presidency, and endorsing Messrs. Cuneen, Hight, Shannon and Cole, of the California delegation in Congress.

[For The Confederate.]

MEANS, EDITORS.—The contest for the vacancy in the seventh congressional district is likely to be interesting. The race is now between two competitors only, A. B. Foster of Randolph, and J. M. Leach of Davidson. The other candidates, Messrs. Taylor and Waddell, gracefully withdrew a favor of Mr. Foster. Now, when the most momentous issues are at stake, while the dearest interests of a free people are at stake, is the time, if ever, to be fair and square in declaring our position in this struggle between the Confederate and Federal States. The people demand that there shall be no concealment, no evasion, no double dealing. Now how does the position of the above mentioned candidates square with this rule?

At Pittsboro, and it is understood at other places also, Mr. Leach was very unsatisfactory in the statement of his principles and views. He refused to say who was his choice for Governor, did not seem to like Gov. Vance's Wilkesboro speech—would like to see the Governor's "views" on some other subject, and finally conveyed the impression that if the Governor did not go for him, that he would not go for the Governor. He would not say whether for or against a convention of this State, but was for a convention of all the States of this continent.

Mr. Foster's position was plain and easily understood. He was opposed to all party organization and party excitement in the present state of affairs,—opposed all agitation in our midst. Did not endorse extremes—was against all schemes that tended to kindle civil war—was opposed to a convention, as mischievous. He claimed to be a better "peace man" than his competitor—was emphatically for peace in North Carolina, and for peace with the Yankees by regular and constitutional means. Mr. Foster makes a fine impression wherever he speaks. Chatham county will give him a handsome majority.—It is understood that Anson will give him an almost unanimous vote. A prominent gentleman from Randolph, says he will get two-thirds of that county. A gentleman of Davidson is strongly of the opinion that Mr. Leach will sustain a defeat in his own county. He is by no means "omnipotent" in Davidson. The "soldier boys" have not yet forgotten his eloquent appeals to follow him, and rush to the defence of their "sweet hearts, their homes and their sacred altars." Their fathers have not forgotten his solemn pledges to stand by the "boys." And they will will contrast his professions then, with his position now.

JUNIUS.

A SUBJECT FOR THE ENROLLING OFFICERS.—A Virginia correspondent of the Christian Index writes to that paper:

"I know a Virginia Baptist Minister, who once stood high as a useful pastor, who claims exemption from military duty on the ground of being a minister, and who yet has scarcely preached a sermon for twelve months, but spends his time in selling calico, ginger bread, peanuts, &c., at the highest obtainable prices. He cannot plead necessity for his course, since he has only one child and is worth about one hundred thousand dollars."

We have heard of one or two instances, almost parallel to the above, in North Carolina, says the North Carolina Presbyterian. Such persons (we will not call them ministers, though they may claim to be), should by all means be put at once in the army; and it is hoped that under the new military law, they will be so put.

The Rev. Lewis Hutton, a minister of the Methodist Church, died at Griffin, Ga., on the 21st inst., in the 73d year of his age.

Punch says, it has been proposed to tax clergies, but it was objected to on the ground that it would diminish consumption.

MEETING OF THE N. C. CAVALRY.

At a meeting of the officers and privates of the 3d N. C. Cavalry, at Shady Grove Church, March 20th, near Kingston, N. C., on motion George W. L. Rogers was called to the chair, and Capt. W. L. Tate requested to act as secretary.

On motion a committee of five privates and non-commissioned officers were appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. The following persons constituted the committee: Sergt. John Shannon, private A. Alkins, Sergt. E. Allison, Sergt. Saml. Allison and private John House, who immediately retired for consultation.

While the committee was out, private W. D. Patterson was called for, and came forward and entertained the meeting with a patriotic speech, favoring the re-election of his Excellency Z. R. Vance to the gubernatorial chair. Upon the conclusion of private Patterson's speech, the committee came in, and reported through the chairman the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, with loud cheering for Vance.

Resolved, That in the name of the gallant sons of North Carolina, who have nobly sacrificed their lives and poured out their blood, a voluntary meeting on the altar of freedom and Southern independence, we do most earnestly protest against and denounce the very doubtful and unsafe policy that has been adopted by the said Holden and his friends, as inconsistent with that dignity and manliness which has ever been recognized by gentlemen who are influenced only by the purest principles of patriotism, as honorable.

Resolved, That we believe the sentiments and sympathies entertained by the said Holden are unchristian and dangerous to the institutions of the State and peace of her citizens, and such being the case, we deem it to be our duty to our native State to use all honorable means to secure the defeat of the said Holden, who, we are sure, would willingly sacrifice the honor of the State and the liberties of the people to secure his own advancement.

Resolved, That we leave our homes and friends to secure the independence of the South, and while we yield to none in an anxious desire for peace, we are determined never to accept it on any terms but those that secure the independence of the South.

Resolved unanimously, That we are for his Excellency Z. R. Vance for Governor, and shall yield him a unanimous and willing support.

After the adoption of the resolutions speeches were made by Sergt. Phillips, Sergt. Rogers, private Oaker, and others.

Upon motion the Confederate and Henderson Times were requested to publish.

W. L. ROGERS, Chairman.

W. L. TATE, Secretary.

CAPTURE AND RE-CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER "LITTLE ADA."—A Yankee prisoner, named Charles Muldoon, belonging to the United States blockading steamer Wiona, was brought to the city Sunday night from McClellanville and lodged in jail.

It appears that the prisoner was one of a party sent from the blockading squadron in search of the blockade runner Little Ada. Information of her having run the blockade had been given several days previously by a party of eight deserters. The prisoner states that they had been out in their barges, cruising around Bull's Bay and North Santee ever forty eight hours before they discovered the object of their search.

About 6 o'clock, Friday morning, they boarded the steamer, lying at McClellanville, driving the crew into the cabin, setting a guard and taking possession of the vessel. The engineer in the party immediately commenced to get up steam, when they were discovered by our men at the batteries, which opened fire upon them with grape, canister and shell. Some eight or ten shots were fired, five of which struck the steamer. The Yankees left at the second shot, all making their escape with the exception of the above named prisoner, who was knocked down by one of the fire.

Our batteries were manned by Capt. Gailard's and Capt. Keith's artillery companies. Their firing was excellent. One shot took away the step from the side of the vessel just as the engineer and several others stepped into a barge and were pulling off.—Charleston Courier.

CALCULATING THE OLD AND NEW CURRENCY.—A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, writes as follows on this subject:

"Anticipating a great deal of venality in the calculation of sums due in the old currency by those who are not 'good in figures,' and having observed a number of persons already (who are not deficient in that respect) fall into an error which looks very plausible at the first glance, I thought proper to address you and submit to the public a very simple solution of the difficulty, viz: multiply the sum due by 2 and divided by 2; the result will be the amount due in notes of any denomination above \$5, and if change is required to be given of a less sum than \$10, multiply the sum due by 2 and divide by 3; the result will be the amount required to be given in change. For example: A owes B \$3.75, which multiplied by 2 and divided by 2 makes \$13.125. A gives B a \$20 note in payment; \$13.125 from \$20 leaves \$6.875; multiplied by 2 and divided by 3 and \$4.583 is the result, which B gives in change. Or thus: \$3.75 is worth \$13.88; subtract \$6.75, leaves \$4.63, as before."

The error mentioned above, which many fall into, is adding one-third to the amount due when payment is made in the old issue.

We learn from the Petersburg Express that a party of nineteen or twenty Confederate soldiers were surprised and captured on Tuesday night last, at Cherry Grove, in the county of Nanamond, Va., in full view of Newport News and Old Point Comfort. About 150 Yankees approached in four barges, at three o'clock in the morning. The enemy were piloted by Bill Cross, a Baltimore Plug, who until recently had been engaged in running the blockade.

NOTICE.
CONSPIRACY OFFICER, &c.
Richmond, N. C., March 23, 1864.

IN order to transmit properly the largely increasing business done upon the Commandant of Conscription, notice is hereby given that this office will be open to the public hereafter, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

The office of all persons having business with the office is specially invited to this notice, and a compliance with the requirements is respectfully requested.

Yours truly,
C. F. WALLETT,
Commandant of Conscription.

Can Citizens of North Carolina be induced to sell the following Conscription Bonds, dated July 24th, 1863, issued to J. M. Leach, of Davidson, N. C. Every person is invited to purchase the same, and the proceeds will be made for the national cause.

DAVID OUTLAW.